NEW MARKETS FOUND AND OLD ONES REL GAINED.

THE BIGGEST FORFIGN TRADE IN THE COUNTRY'S HISTORY-RAPID PROGRESS OF RECIPROCITY -BENEFICIAL RESULTS ALREADY

VISIBLE-FALSE PROPRECIES OF FREE-TRADERS.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNA! Tashington, Dec. 31.—Probably no other year in history of the United States has been marked by many important and beneficial incidents and inges in respect to foreign trade and commerce as year which expired to-day. Not only has the amount of imports and exports greatly exceeded that any previous year and left a heavier balance in our favor than ever before, but the markets which had ong been shut against some of the most important imperican products have been reopened, and markets which the sale of American products had been re stricted and made unprofitable by heavy tariff duties, wideh in several cases harshly discriminated against our producers and merchants, now offer to them ad-The efforts by which these grand results have been achieved have been stubbornly opposed at every step by the leaders and press of a great political party, and the value of the results themselves has been denied and misrepresented to an extent which denoted blind, partisan malignity and dishonesty instead of calm, decent criticism of a policy. Happily for the country, happily for the interests of truth and decency, the results have already vindicated the policy; the Free Traders are now constrained to fight against the facts and figures instead of against theories of a policy, and some of them have begun to realize the hopelessness of such a contest. false prophets have not been stoned, but their des no longer excite any feeling save one of derision and contempt; their absurd falsehoods and ents no longer find believers among the ple whom they seek to deceive.

When the new Tariff law was enacted they declared with all the emphasis of conviction that it would be a death-blow to our foreign commerce; that retaliatory stion by European countries would spredily follow; that imports would dwindle, and that Europe would be both unwilling and unable to buy the surplus ducts of the United States. The third section of the law, which provides for reciprocal trade agreements first halled as a "free-trade idea," next denounced as "a humbug" and finally discovered to be a gross and wanton violation of the Constitution of the United States. They opposed every step in the negotiation of reciprocity arrangements, and as often as one was concluded, either declared that it was valueless to the concluded, either declared that it was a find and mis-united States or had been procured by fraud and mis-mersentation on the part of the Secretary of State. After vainly opposing as a party, in Congress and out of it, the enactment of necessary legislation to provide for the inspection of live animals and meat product designed for export, in order to remove the last protext for the exclusion of those commodities by foreign countries, they shifted their ground and declared that no European Government, in view of the enactment of the hostile, "infamous McKinley" law, would reopen its ports to those products.

Well, reciprocity has not turned out to be either ": trade, idea" or "a humbug." The year ends with and Brasil, British Guiana and West Indies, Costa Germany, Guatemala, Salvador, San Domingo and Spain; and with negotiations pending, with promise of on early and successful conclusion, between the United tes and France and Mexico. In consideration of sugger and hides, one of which is strictly a non-competing product and the other two largely so, commercial favors of immense value have been and are to be nted to the producers, merchants, manufacturers and shippers and carriers of the United States. Pev persons, comparatively, realize the extent to which our ce has already been and in the future is to be affected by these agreements, and it is pertinent here to present the facts in such a form that they may be n at a slance. The following table shows: Pirst. total value of sugar, coffee and hides imported into United States from the countries and colonies the total value of the exports into the United State from the same countries and colonies during he some year. The Kingdom of Hawaii is included in this table, because a reciprocity treaty exists between the United States and that country.

	into U. S. of office, hides	Total experts on	from into
Bracil	049,502.140	\$11,902,496 (2,011,122	\$50.318.750 4,326,975
British West In	9,749,162	8,0°4,493 1,198,932	14,863,018 1,675,711
Duba and Port	42,380,614	14,917,209 84,815,215	57 855,217 98 837,683
Gurenila	2,119 05/ 11,038,026	1 32 388	2,281,081 12,313,008
Salvador San Domingo		883,231 1,626 651	1.453.595
Total		\$131,165,597	\$254,879,347

lasses into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1890, amounted to \$201,404,084, of which as appears from the foregoing table, about 80 per cent educed in or exported from the countries therein named. The total exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to all foreign countries in the same year amounted to \$845,293,828, of which it appears that exports to the countries named above constituted about 15 1-2 per cent. The total imports into the United States from all foreign countries in the same year amounted to 8789,310,409, of which imports from the countries above named constituted about
32 1-2 per cent. Nearly 24 per cent of the entire
of the trial there is little ground for the contention foreign trade of the United States last year, therefore, was with countries our future trade with which District-Attorney to the jury were improper and were is to be benefited by reciprocity agreements based on the authority granted by the third section of the "nefarious McKinley law"-provisions which Free Traders opinion, "in view of the weight of the evidence is have vociferously denounced as "a humbug" and favor of the defendant and the character of the verdice

as "reciprocity with a string to it." of all the hides, and 86 per cent of all the sugar imported into the United States. All of them, in consideration of the free admission of those articles into the United States, have granted to the manufacturers only witness to the assault examined on his behalf i respect to one of its prominent features." After reviewing the evidence the opinion closes: "If the definition of the free admission of those articles into the case and pointedly contradicted by the only witness to the assault examined on his behalf i respect to one of its prominent features." After reviewing the evidence the opinion closes: "If the definition of the free admission of those articles into the case and pointedly contradicted by the only witness to the assault examined on his behalf i respect to one of its prominent features." Traders may be blind to, but which they cannot success- fendant the export trade of the United States has already feen bodily harm, and the rendition of a vertical greatly stimulated and has shown a steady and rapid for a lesser offence seems under the evidence in this increase as regards the countries with which reciprocity agreements have already gone into effect, although the first one has been in operation only nine months and two others only four months. During the first two months after the agreement with Spain as to Cuba the defendant may be determined upon evidence and and Porto Rico went into operation, exports from not upon suggestion."

the United States to those islands increased \$621,000 Barker's crime was ports for the corresponding period of 1890. This was an increase of more than 60 per cent. nembered, too, that the agreement with Spain will not become fully operative until July 1, 1892, when a large number of articles now dutiable will be ad-

mitted free of duty or at greatly reduced rates.

The Cuban duty on flour to-day is \$5.83 a barrel;
to-morrow it will be less than \$1 a barrel, or \$1 for unds, if it be produced in and exported from the United States. The duty on wheat, which is \$1 65 a dred weight to-day, will be only 30 cents for 220 pounds to-morrow, or a reduction from 99 cents to 8 cents a bushel of 60 pounds. The duty on flour imported into Porto Rico from the United States to-day \$2.46 a barrel; to-morrow the rate will be less than barrel, provided the flour be of United States production and manufacture, and the rate on wheat fall from 40 3-10 cents a hundred weight, or 24.18 cents a bushel, to 30 cents for 220 pounds, or cents a bushel. During the year ended June 30, 1890, the total exports of wheat and flour from the United es to Cuba and Porto Rico amounted to \$1,865,300, or about one-eighth of the entire exports from the United States to those islands. The quantity of wheat flour was about 408,000 barrels. It is known that imore alone 300,000 barrels of wheat flour have already been ordered for the Spanish West India market in anticipation of the reduced rates which go into

stal exports of which to Cuba and Porto Rico from the United States amounted during the year ended June 30, 1600, to 26,637,634, or about 45 per cent of the total for that year. Of this sum \$5,904,144 was represented by articles which are now admitted from the United States free of duty, and \$753,490 was represented by articles. resented by articles upon which the rates of duty, when imported from the United States, have been rewhen imported from the United States, have been reduced 25 to 60 per cent. On and after January 1, 1892, the agreement will cover articles which represented \$8;522,934, or more than 57 per cent of the total exports from the United States to those islands faring the year ended June 30, 1890, and the duties

upon which have been either wholly abolished or reduced 25 per cent to 92 per cent. The beneficial results which have followed and are to follow the operation of the reciprocity agreements with Brazil. San Domingo and spain will inevitably dow from like agreements with the other countrie, which have already concluded or may hereniter enter into them. So much for the "reciprocity humbug." Another provision of the Tariff act against which the Free Traders have expended a vast amount of vituperation is the one which admits foreign sugar free of duty and provides for the payment of a bonnty on sugar of domestic production. The latter feature, they declare, is a "violation of the Constitution"—as gross and wantan, in fact, as was the use of force to preserve the Union. Moreover, it is a gross outrage to use \$9,000,000 collected from the "overburdened taxpayers" of the entire country to pay bountles to a few thousand domestic sugar producers. Well, the amount of money which the "overburdened taxpayers" would have been compelled to pay for the benefit of foreign producers of sugar this year—for the duty on sugar was strictly and purely a "tariff for revenue" and nothing else—would have amounted to more than \$90,000,000 if the duties had not been repealed. Nay, more, the domestic producers of sugar would have received as much in the enhanced prices of their product consumed by the "overburdened taxpayers" as they will now receive in the form of bounty, in the former case the money would have been paid by the consumers to the merchants and producers, while in the latter case it passes through the National Treasury.

The result is that the "overburdened taxpayers" are \$60,000,000 better off—plus the been the offence offenced taxpayers."

consuming to the merchants and producers, while in the latter case it passes through the National Treasury.

The result is that the "overburdened taypayers" are \$60.000,000 better off—pins the benefits of the reciprocity agreements already described—than they would have been if the law had not been enacted. Even the eloquence and logic of a George Fred Williams will not convince the "overburdened taxpayer" that it would be better for him to pay 6 to 8 cents a pound for the sugar which he and his family consume, than it is for him to pay 4 to 5 cents a pound for the same sugar.

Within the past six months the markets of Anstria-Hungary, Denmark, France, Germany and Italy which had been shut against American pork for a long period, have been reopened. The Italian decree of prohibition had been in force for twelve years; that of France ten years, that of Austria-Hungary prohibited the importation of both pork and lard from the United States; France prohibited pork and lard from the United States; France prohibited pork and admitted American lard only after an official inspection, the decree of Denmark Germany and Italy did not exclude American lard only after an official inspection, the decree of Denmark, Germany and Italy did not exclude American lard only after an official inspection, the decree of Denmark, Germany and Italy did not exclude American lard only after an official inspection, the decree of Denmark, Germany and Italy did not exclude American lard only after an official inspection, the decree of Denmark, Germany and Italy did not exclude American lard only after an official inspection, the decree of Denmark, Germany and Italy did not exclude American lard only after an official inspection, the decree of Denmark, Germany and Italy did not exclude American lard only after an official inspection, the decree of Denmark, Germany are countries which, necording to the Free Trades, would suffer the greatest injury from the McKinley Little and most anwilling to deal with the United States and there is excellen

#### M. PATENOTRE PRESENTED.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Washington, Dec. 31-M. Patenotre, the newly accredited French Minister, was formally presented to the President by the Secretary of State this morning. The Minister was attended by his two secretaries and all were in full court dress. In presenting his credentials the Minister said:

are were in this count dress. In presenting his credentials the Minister said:

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands the letters whereby the President of the French Republic accredits me to your Excellency in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. I could not feel otherwise than highly flattered at the high mission which has been confided to me to represent my country in the capital city of the great American people, whose wonderful energy is a constant subject of admiration to our old Europe. I should be glad if my residence in the United States could contribute to strengthen and develop the traditions of esteem and sympathy which have never ceased to exist between our two Nations, even when they were separated by the diversity of their political systems, and which cannot now fall to be still further strengthened by the similarity of our institutions, it shall be the object of all my efforts to draw closer these bonds of friendship; and I feel assured in advance that these sentiments will be reciprocated, and that I may rely upon your kindness in facilitating the accomplishment of my task.

The President replied as follows:

Mr. Minister: It gives me great pleasure to receive

The President replied as follows:

Mr. Minister: It gives me great pleasure to receive from your hands these leiters, accrediting you as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleatpotentiary of the French Republic to the Government of the United States. With the history of the desperate, programed and successful struggle for independence of the original thirteen American colonies, France and Frenchmen are indissolubly associated. The great army of American children and youths learn in our public schools the names of that chivalrous and Herry-loving Frenchman who came to our aid in that supreme hour, when the question of political servitude or of a progressive and independent mational life hing uncertain it the balance. If we may believe, Mr. Minister, that the successful establishment of republican institutions here and the assurance which has been given of their adequacy to seque social order and National strength, contributed in any degree to create the French Republic, and to fix it in the affection and confidence of our great people, then those Frenchmen who fought for free Institutions in America have associated their names with two of the most notable events of the world's history.

Mr. Minister, I welcome you to this Capital and bespeals for you among our people the same generous and friendly reception which has been accorded to

sir, sinester, I welcome you to this Capital and bespeak for you among our people the same generous and friendly reception which has been accorded to your predecessors. Will you be pleased, sir, to convey to the President of the French Republic my most cordial good wishes, and to the people of France the assurance that the Government and people of the United States cherish for them a most sheere and friendly esteem, and wish for them a National career of the highest dignity and prosperity.

### A NEW TRIAL FOR JAMES BARKER.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE BRUTAL BULLY TO ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

The General Term of the Supreme Court handed fown an opinion yesterday reversing the conviction of James Bucker for assault and ordering a new trial. The alleged assault was committed on September 19, 1889, on James Hernan, in an Eighth-ave, barroom. The opinion is written by Presiding Justice Ven Brunt and concurred in by Justices Barrett and Patterson. of the trial there is little ground for the contention of the defendant's attorney that the remarks of the not confined to comments on the evidence. a few such remarks, however, "but," continues the opinion, "in view of the weight of the evidence in authority which Roswell P. Flower elegantly described | it would appear that some influence other than the which would properly result from a consideration Again, the countries named export to the United States about 67 per cent of all the coffee, 15 per cent y be blind to, but which they cannot success-Every reader of these dispatches knows that of an unjustifiable assault resulting in grievon

Barker's crime was committed on September 17, seventeen articles alone, as compared with ex- 1980. In an Eighth ave, barroom he attacked an inoffensive young laborer named James Hernan. Barker, who is a big, heavy man, struck and kicked the young man most unmercifully, apparently under no provocation, except that Hernan was not a member of Tammeny Hall and said something against that or-ganization. Hernan was at the point of death for a time from his lajuries and was maimed for life by them. The delays in Larker's case were numerous. and were explainable only by the fact that he was a leading Tammany Hall man in his district. For some time the ex-Alderman was not even arrested. tion in the newspapers, however, finally led to Bark-er's indictment on February 25, 1890. In May following he was tried and convicted of assault in the third degree before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions. Enormous pressure was brought to bear on Judge Cowing to have the sentence as light as possible. punishment was fixed at imprisonment in the penitentiary for four months and a fine of \$500.

Barker's counsel took an appeal to the General Term, and then there was another long delay. The prisoner was released on ball, and not until March 24 prisoner was released on ball, and not until March 24 met was the "case and exception" settled and signed by the Judge. Then there was more inactivity. Finally, the District-Attorney served notice on Barker's connect that he would move for a dismissal of the appeal on the ground of lack of prosecution. On May 7 a copy of the case was at last served on the District-Attorney, and on the next day the General Term denied Mr. Nicoll's motion. On June 10 the case was submitted without oral argument.

SUICIDE BECAUSE HE COULDN'T PAY HIS RENT. Henry Ketz, forty years old, shot himself in tie right temple yesterday morning in Henry Weller's bar-

# One thing is Certain-PainKillerKillsPain

There are many kinds of Pain.
There's only one Pain Killer (Perry Davis)
It is sold everywhere.
Bay right now, and be prepared.

room, No. 786 Columbus-ave. Ketz was proprietor of the barber-shop in the Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital and died there at noon.

Ketz left his home as usual yesterday m kissing his wife and five children good-by. There was nothing in his actions which led the wife to be lieve that he would kill himself. He had been running the shop in the Equitable Building for nearly eight years. It is said that the owners of the building increased his rent. He was not able to pay it and bills began to accumulate. He became desponden and felt that he could not get out of his troubles ketz leaves a widow and five children. Mrs. Ketz called at the hospital yesterday atternoon and identified the body as that of her husband.

#### THE COUNT FINDS MARRIAGE A FAILURE.

HIS BRIDE WAS MISS ALMA LOEB, OF BROOK-LYN, AND NOW HE TELLS STRANGE TALES.

Count Ferdinand Bluecher von Wahlstatt, of Gerany, who says he is the grandson of the General Bluecher, of Waterloo fame, has decided that for him marriage is a failure, and is about to apply to the strong arm of the law to free him from his matrimonial His bride, with whom he has never lived, was Miss Alma Loeb, of Brooklyn. He met her at Elkhar Lake, near Milwaukee. She was visiting a murried sister, Mrs. Fichtenberg, of Milwankee, and they had goue to Elkhart Lake, where Miss Loeb saw the Count and it was a case of love at first sight on both sides.

aree days later they were married, under somewhat in Miss Loeb's room about 8 o'clock on the evening of the third day after he had met the young woman, when suddenly, he asserts, her relatives rushed in and said that he must marry Miss Loeb to save her reputation. They went out and in a few minutes returned with a Methodist minister, who "tied the knot." The Count avers that his wife was kidnapped the next morning

and was sent back to Brooklyn.

When his father, who is Prince Bluecher von Wahlstatt of Silesia, heard of his son's marriage he at once cut down the Count's allowance and declared that no American woman should ever bear the name of Bluecher. The Count saw his father-in-law, who is an employe of S. Liebmann's Sons, brewers, and en deavored to bring about a reconcillation, but when Mr. Loeb learned that the Count's father had out down his allowance to \$150 a month, it is said, he

Germany.

Count Bluecher put the case in the hands of A. H.

Purdy, of No. 280 Broadway. He says he doesn't
care whether he gets a divorce from his wife or she
secures one from him, so long as he is free.

#### MUSICIANS HAVE A RECEPTION

ANNUAL DINNER OF THEIR PROTECTIVE UNION -PLANS FOR A BIG CONVENTION

It is the custom of the retiring board of dir of the Musical Mutual Protective Union to hold at ennual reception at the headquariers of the union. No. 62 East Four.h-st. The reception of 1891 was held yesterday afternoon, and though many members to the dinner. The new board, which was elected last month, and which took control yesterday, is composed of A Bremer, president; L. Fuenkenstein, vice presi dent; John Hunt, secretary; C. Hilbrecht, treasurer M. Schlig, J. G. Frank, R. H. Mayland, trustees Beyer, Augustus Helmicke, A. Finzi, J. A. Chap man, E. Hauser, F. McAuliffe, P. Herfort, executive

After the dinner the president made a short speech, and spoke of the big convention of the National League of Musicians of the United States which will be held at the Mariborough Hotel in March. The delegates will be enter tained by Local Union No. 1. On March 15 the dele gates will be serenaded by a band 400 strong led by Gilmore and Cappa. In the evening there will be a German students' "commers"-a "stag" party-at the Central Turn Versin. The next day the delegates be entertained at a theatre party. On the 17th there will be a bic concert at the Music Hall, at which Theodore Thomas, Seidl, Walter Damrosch and Van der dore Thomas, Seidi, Walter Damrosch and Van der Stucken will conduct, and for which the best solo singers in the city will be engaged. A big dinner will be given at Deimonico's on March 18, and the next day an excursion around the city and harbor will bring the festivities to an end. The following replied to tossity after the dinner yesterday: Victor Herbert, J. M. Lander, John Hunt, Max Franklin, Charles Puer-ner, Fellx McAuliffe, L. O'Belliy, Henry Geiseman, Some of the others who were present were Adolf Burn-stein, Frederick Rutzel, Gustave Kerlier, Nahan Franko and Charles Steciler.

### THE DEATH RECORD FOR 1891.

RAVAGES OF THE GRIP LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LARGE INCREASE.

There was a slight increase in the reported nine more than on Wednesday. Among them were reports of thirteen deaths from the prevailing epidemic, it was evident, Dr. Nagle said, that the grap hat not shated to any appreciable extent this week, but there was no indication that the disease was causing much more trouble in the city than it did last week.

Dr. R. S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reported that there were 3.494 more deaths in the city during 1891 than occurred in 1892.

In California, Concerning this, the memorial states:

If it is once understood that by these reservations neither the boun Edge settlement of agricultural lands nor the right to prospect for minerals and to open mines it to be interfered with, and that the demands for wood material are to be satisfied in a legal, equitation with the boun which such preserves promise will be welcomed by all persons interested in a stendy and prosperous development of the Western States.

ported that there were 3,404 more deaths in the city during 1801 than occurred in 1810. An increase in the number of reported births, he thought, was do to the action of the Bealth Board in proceeding agninst physicians and midwives who had failed make reports in 1890.

Dr. Tracy prepared a record of deaths from a number of the principal causes in 1890 and 1891. The deaths from influenza in 1891 tell of the long drawn out epidemic of the grip last spring and the epidemic which be an two weeks ago:

	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	4.5
Influenza	314	- 1
Smallpox	22	
Mountes	720	
Scarlet fever	400	1.
Diontheria	1.261	1.
Whopping cough	480	
Typhoid elever	352	
Typhus Tever	O	
Malfiers fever	374	
Cerebra-spinal meningiti	137	
Diarrhocal diseases	La 10	3.
Heart disouses	1,962	2.
Croup	623	
Bronchitis	500%	1,
Pacumonia	5.041	a,
Consumption		(9)
Kidney diseases		464
Violence	1,741	14

# Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, the well-known author

and speaker, is to give three drawing-room talks and eadings for the benefit of the New-York Kindergarten Association. A lecture on "The Relation of Kinde gartens to Social Reform" will be given at the house of Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Editor of "St. Nicholas," No. 170 West Fifty ninth-st, on the afternoon of January 8. The second lecture will be given at Miss Schurtz's The second lecture will be given at Miss Schurtz's home, No. 175 West Fifty-eighth-st., on the afternoon of January 11; and the third, a rending from her own stories, on the evening of January 13 at the studio of William M. Chase, No. 51 West Tenth-st.

Among the women interested in this course, and from whom tickets may be obtained, are Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Seth Low and Mrs. R. Heber Newton.

### RECEPTION OF THE PULTON CLUB.

The Pulton Club, Fulton and Gold sts., gave a pleasant reception to a number of its friends yesterday after noon to mark the close of the old year. This was the second of a series of three receptions. The next one will be on Jahuary 19. George P. Benjamin, the secre tary, and Edward Bardwell Brown, the chairman of the house committee, have supervision of the arrangements, and yesterday they gave a handsome huncheon to 300 guests, followed by banjo duets by Brooks and Denton.
There was a loan exhibition of water colors and oil
paintings, including a picture by Julien Dupre.

Other officers of the club are George W. Ketcham president; William Brookfield, vice-president, and A Gilbert, treasurer. Among those present were William T. Messerole, William J. Coombs, H. F. Crosby, A. M. Brush, E. B. Brown, William Brookfield, N. D. Eddy, Gordon L. Matt, H. C. Metchling, Philip Goldsmith, J. H. Sprague, J. B. Gilbert, E. C. Afflerson, E. R. De Grove, F. L. Montague, James W. Sands, David H. James, F. W. Tuttle, Henry Haskins, I. A. Holbrook, Theodore Ricksecker, H. R. Haigh, J. D. Otis, Orrico B. Smith, Robert E. Bonner, Edward F. Cole, Jo? of H. Comer, N. L. Cort, Mortimer H. Cort, A. A. C. erfes, Harry Holbrook, Robert H. Dana, S. W. Fairchliff, W. Hall Wickham, A. D. Keyes, John McKesson, Jr., Henry C. Myers, Eagene Munsell, Henry B. Platt, John Reld, Ormond D. Smith, E. C. Webb, C. S. French and A. L. Criffce.

THE MIANTONOMOR UNDER ORDERS TO SAFL. "We are under orders to sail to-morrow, but I don't believe we'll get away till the day after," said an officer on the mofitor Miantonomoh at the Navy Yard yesierday. The vessel has her ammuniton oc board

for the tests of her 10-inch guns with the hydraulic machinery; the dock trial of her machinery was more satisfactory than was expected; the rest of the 280

tons of coal was put into her bunkers yesterday, and she is ready to go to sea and it is believed could make twelve knots speed under favorable conditions of weather. The prevailing opinion among the officers ione of the seamen could understand that there was any condition or circumstance that made it really necessary to start on Friday. She will probably go up to Gardner's Bay to morrow afternoon and be made ready to begin the tests on Monday.

### DIFFICULTY IN INDICTING M'GLORY.

POLICE CAPTAIN CLINCHY HAD TO BE FORCED

The story which is current that "Billy" McGlo was indicted for keeping a disorderly house at Four-teenth-st, and Irving Place in spite of Police Captain Clinchy's repeated delays in getting evidence in the case, is in consonance with the facts. Captain place until ten days after the Grand Jury began its investigation. The testimony of the policemen at the trial showed that they had for a long time been in McGlory. The officers, however, were evidently not

The Grand Jury discussed the subject of indicting McGlory early last month. There was no legal evidence on hand, so the District-Attorney was asked to secure some. The request was apparently unheeded and so was a repetition of it. Then some of the jurors no difficulty in learning that McGlory sold liquor, al-

testify in public about their visit to the Hotel Irving, so Captain Clinchy was instructed to get evidence He demurred, saying that he could not do it. He per sisted until threatened with indictment himself, and then he finally made his raid. After that the indictment was presented in court and McGlory was tried and found guilty. District-Attorney Nicoli was in Albany yesterday and none of his assistants would speak about the subject.

Max Mansfield, one of the lesees of the Amberg Theatre, called at the office of the Excise Board yesterday with a letter of introduction from William Stein way, the piano manufacturer, and made an application for a license to conduct a hotel in the tion for a license to conduct a hotel in the place formerly kept by McGlory at Irving Place and Fourteenthst. Mr. Steinway recommended that the applicant and Leo Von Raven, who is a partner of Mansfield, should receive a license, as he knew them to be of good character and competent to conduct the place in an unexceptionable manner. They have purchased the lesse of the premises and have taken possession and placed their watchman in charge. Mr. Steinway informed the Excise Commissioners that he was satisfied that the purchase was hona fide. The Commissioners will consider the application at next Monday's meeting.

### A number of Episcopal clergymen, under the auspic

formet themselves into an association called the New evening begin a series of nightly services at No. 307 Mott-st., for the rescue of the homeless, outcast victous men and women who are to be found in that part of the city. "In this neighborhood," says the Rev. Brickholst Morgan, one of the members of the Brotherhood, "are the lodging-houses of the city, where. according to police reports, more than 14,000 mer congregate. Through the Rowery and Bleecker st and the adjacent streets surges a crossi of a a and women, a very tide of crime and wretchedness, which ebls to and fro from one year's end to another. The young, the vile tearts, the cheap museum drinking-places, the thousand and one lives of the evil one, are appalling and call for some spiritual antagorism. A somewhat similar work is being done in some uptown parishes. But ours is the greatest vice will be held in a store, which will be appropriately fitted up. Beginning at 7:30 o'clock every evening there will be singing of hymns for half an hour, the prayer, reading of Scripture, and bright, brief ad prater, reading of scripture, and bright blet along dresses of five minutes each. Pledges will be taken of those who wish to give up drinking, and an aftermeeting will be held for those who desire personnel and advice.

The Erutherhood asks for recruits in this work, and will also be glad to receive peruniary and from those who sympathize with its objects.

### Washington, Dec. 31 .- The members of the American orestry Association, which concluded its tenth annua President Harrison to day to present to him the me morial adopted by the association, asking the Executive to establish the following additional National tim-

per reservations; the Turtle Mountain reserve in North Dakota, the Crafer Lake reserve 1. Oregon, the Lost Park reserve in Colorado, and the Sierra Madre reserv in California. Concerning this, the memorial states

The President expressed his hearty co-operation with the objects of the association.

#### TO MANUFACTURE AMERICAN FLAX. Chicago, Dec. 31 .- An extensive company backed

by Eastern capital has been organized in Chicago for the menufacture of American flux. A license of in-corporation was issued to it under the name of the United States Linen Manufacturing Company by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterlay. ttal stock is placed at \$3,000,000 and the nominal in corporators are Andrew Spear, George F. Randall and Thomas Wilson. Speaking for the new company C. W. Cooke, an attorney, said: "At present nearly all the fax used in this country is imported. This com-has demonstrated to its own satisfaction that it manufacture the American article much cheaper it can be imported, and at the same time furnish good an article as that made in foreign countries.

#### NO LARGE SURPLUS FOR THE DISTILLERS. Chicago, Dec. 31.- Nelson Morris denies the truth

of the report published some days ago Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Company has added \$500,000 to its surplus account in the last three months. He admits that there has been some increase in the surplus account due to the exceptionally large export sales recently, but the increase in the surplus, he says, is only moderate, and not sufficient to warran an increase in the regular quarierly dividend of 11-2 per cent. The management, he says, will pursue a conservative policy of accumulating a m-derate surplus to meet the invoke made upon the company at points where the dealers have refused to patronize the trust.

#### THE STORM ON THE PACIFIC COAST. San Francisco, Dec. 31.-Although the weather has

cleared here, it is still raining in many parts of the State. The rainfall during this storm has been phenomenal. The wires are still down and no word has been received from Eureka for nearly a week, nor from Point Reyas for two days. In the Sierras snow has been falling for two days. In the sierras on the Central Pachic is feared. The southnound Oregon express on the Oregon Extension is nineen hours late.

## A SUMMER HOTEL BURNED.

Dover, Dec. 31.-The large new summer hotel at Lake Denmark, seven miles from here, was burned hast night. It is not known how the fire originated, but it had gained such headway that Manager Jacke and wife had a narrow escape from the flames. The buildings and new furniture are a total loss; they were worth \$30,000, insurance \$20,000. The propert was owned by E. P. Merritt, of No. 115 Broadway New-York City.

#### · OIL PRODUCTION IN DECEMBER. Oil City, Penn., Doc. 31 (Special).-The December

en 204 wells completed in the month, with a new production of 15,348 barrels. This is a decrease of 19,033 barrels from the new production of Novemb There were forty-three dry holes completed during the month. The new work at the close of December consists of 287 wells drilling and 108 rigs.

The Buckeye field completed eighty-nine wells, with a new production of 2,914 barrels, with thirteen dry holes. The new work in the Ohio field consists of fifty-four drilling wells and ninety-seven riss.

There were eight new wells completed in the Indiana field, with a production of 175 barrels and one dry hole. There are eleven wells drilling in Indiana and

#### THE COURTS.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S SETBACK. DEMURRER SUSTAINED IN HER SUIT AGAINST

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the widow of the Confederate

eader, got a setback in the Superior Court yesterday, in

her suit against Robert Belford and Edward Lange to ecover royalties on the memoirs of her husband which she wrote. She entered into a contract on March 24, 1890, by which she agreed to write two volumes of memoirs of her bushand, and Belford was to publish them. She was to receive twelve and a half per cent of the retail price of all books sold. She also declare in her complaint that Edward Lange, to induce her to enter into the contract with Belford, agreed to give a bond of \$10,000, to be considered as liquidated damages if Belford should not keep the contract. She was to retain the copyright, and the contract with Belford was to remain in force for six years, at the eth. of which time all rights to Belford were to cease. Charles Lotin Hildreth and H. D. Alexander were witnesses to the signing of this contract. The book was published on March 4, 1891, and three months after that date, according to the provisions of the contract, Belford rendered Mrs. Davis an account by which it was shown that the sum of \$4.001 37 was o her credit on the sales of the book. Mrs. Davis declares that none of this money was ever paid, although she has demanded it numerous times. ford is now insolvent, she says, and she declares that he and Lange are taking advantage of the fact of insolvency and of her helplessness, and fraudulently endeavoying to constrain her to consent to the transfer of the contract to other parties to continue publication of the book. The contract, which she alleges they are trying to force her to make she declares is less are trying to force her to make she declared advantageous to her than is the original, and her profits under it would be considerably cut down. She nake for a judgment against Belford for the royalties due, one against Lange for \$10,000, the amount of his bond for liquidated demages, and she wants the contract declared broken by Belford, and also an injunction against Belford from attempting to assign the contract to other parties.

against Belford from attempting to assign the to other parties.

The defendants, through their attorneys, Carter, Pinney & Kellogg, demurred to this complaint on the ground that improper causes of action were joined in one complaint. Judge Dugro yesterday handed down a decision sustaining this demurrer. Leave is granted, however, to Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who appear for Mrs. Davis, to plead anew upon the payment of 800 costs.

#### ASKED TO ANSWER SERIOUS CHARGES. A LAWYER ACCUSED OF PERJURY AND OF PRAC-TISING AFTER DISBARMENT.

Samuel II. Randall, a lawyer, was asked in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Bischoff, yesterday, to answer serious charges. These charges are of committing perjury and practising in the courts of this city after having been disbarred by Judge Bingham, city after having been disbarred by Judge Bingham, in Massaciausetts. The story as told in the papers submitted to Judge Bischoff yesterday was that back in 1864 Randall was practising in Massachusetts and he was charged with having swindled a soldier out of a bounty. Judge Bingham disbarred him, and Mr. Randall brought a suit against Judge Bingham in the United State Circuit Court, on the ground, as alleged, that no specific charges had been served upon him. The case was decided against Randall and he appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where

was also defeated.

C. W. Fachard was interested in some speculations last symmer, and, becoming dissatisfied, he brought a suit against his co-epeculators. Packard retained Randall as his counsel, and paid him \$2,000 for his services. The case was settled out of court, and Packard, it was said, secured nearly all he asked for in the suit. Randail sent in a bill for \$25,000 for his services. Mr. Packard refused to pay more than the \$2,000 which he had already paid. Randall thereupon brought a sult for \$23,000. Packard employed Theodore R. Shear and Wheeler H. Peckham as his attorneys to defe-this suit. The case was tried before Judge Pryor a a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict for \$10,000 for Randall. Mr. Shear had heard that Randall had been disbarred some time ago, and upon the trial he asked Randall that question while he was on the witness-stand. To this question Randall answered, "No." The case is now on appeal to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared before Judge Bischoff

esterday and made a motion to reopen the case in conequence, he alleged, of the perjury of Mr. Rardell, in lenying the recorded fact of his disbarment. Mr. Randall appeared in his own behalf, and declared that he did not consider that he had been properly disbarred. He declared excitedly that Judge Bingham, of Massahusetts, had no right to disbar him.

Mr. Peckham rejoined that these explanations should have been made at the time the question of his disbarment came up before Judge Pryor. Mr. Randall's opinion, he added, was in direct conflict with the fact as recorded in the reports of the Supreme Court of the United Single. as recorded in the reports of the United States.

Judge Bischoff took the papers and reserved his de-

ASKING LEAVE TO BREAK OPEN THE BOX.

Lewis P. Mortimer left Chicago in August Inst with \$42,000 belonging to the National Capital Savings Bank and Loan Society of North America, with offices in Chicego, and since that time nothing has been heard from him. The bank went into the hands of a receiver, and the receiver believes that some of the money which Mortimer took has been deposited by his wife with the Garfield Safe Deposit deposited by his whe with the Garnesi Sale Deposit Company's vanits. The receiver secured an attach-ment for \$42,000 on property of Mortimer which could be found in this State. This attachment was served on the Deposit Company, and it tied up the money. on the Deposit Company, and it fied up the money, but the company refused to say what the number of the box was or give any information about it. F. R. Rellogg representing the receiver yesterday made an application to Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, the Chambers, for an order requiring the safe company to Chambers, for an order requiring the safe company to the speech by the Rev. Dr. William Elliott Griffs, president of the Congregational Club of Boston, who disclose the number of the box, and permission to break it open. The judge took the papers and reserved

MONEY FOR THE CITY FROM A HORSE-CAR ROAD. Judgment for \$5,175 was awarded against the Twen-ty-third Street Railroad Company in favor or the city vesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court. This was for license fees of \$25 for each car run by the company for the last five years. By the act of 1858, under which the company was organized, it was 1856, under which the company was organized, it was required to pay a license fee upon its cars to the city. A city ordinance fixed the license at \$50 a year for two-horse cars and \$25 for one-horse cars. The company paid \$25 a year up to 1881 for each one-horse car. From that day the company used two horses, and the eity claimed double fees. To feet the question it was submitted to the General Term. The court decides that it is immaterial how the cars are drawn, provided they are what are generally known as one-horse cars. Consequently the company is directed to pay \$25 on such ear.

#### IN FAVOR OF PARKE GODWIN. The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday

reversed the judgments secured by employes of the defunct American Opera Company against Packe Godwin as a stockholder and director of the company. Mr. Godwin was held liable, because it was alleged that he, as director, signed a false report in January, 1887. He had no personal knowledge of the company's affairs and signed on the assurance of the secretary that the eport was correct. The General Term decides that Godwin was not liable in consequence of this report, because the salaries to the employes were due before the report was signed, and so they could not have relied upon it in making contracts with the opera company.

TESTIMONY IN THE APPLETON SUIT. The defence was continued yesterday in the suit of Mrs. Laura V. Appleton against the New-York Life

Insurance Company, to establish her claim to a fifth interest in the Plaza Hotel property, before Justice Patterson, in the Supreme Court. Several men who had had business relations with John Anderson were witnesses. Charles McRae, the real-estate broker, had frequently acted for Mr. Anderson and carried on the negotiations when the Plaza Hotel site was bought. He had also been to Tarrytown and was in the company of Mr. Anderson for several hours at a time on several occasions. He had never observed any signs of paralysis about Mr. Anderson, nor any shaking of the head. Mr. Anderson, he thought, had shaking of the head. Mr. Amerson, he thought, has shown remarkable astuteness in the predictions which he made concerning the value of property. He never heard Mr. Anderson speak of ghosts or of Garibaldi. On cross-examination by Colonel James, the witness admitted that he had represented to Anderson when he went to buy some property in Fifty-fifth-st, that the purchaser was Elisha H. Goodwin, when the real buyer was Cornelius Vanderbilt.

"Then it is customary to make misrepresentations or tell what may be termed "small flest" " asked Colonel James. After some hesitation the witness admitted that it was.

The case will be continued on Monday.

RITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Harry D. Pease, the plano manufacturer, who was declared to be insue by a Sheriff's jury some time ago, brought proceedings recently looking to his dis-John D. Pease were appointed as a committee of his person and estate, and they consented to the new proceedings. The case was sent to Thomas F. Gilroy, jr., as referee, and he yesterday reported in favor she discharge of Pease.

Justice John S. Lambert, of the Supreme Court of begin the colnage for 1802.

Beauty often depends on plumpness; so does comfort; so does health. If you get thin, there is something wrong, though you may feel

no sign of it. Thinness itself is a sign; sometimes the first sign;

sometimes not. The way to get back plumpness is by CAREFUL LIVING, which sometimes includes the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Let us send you—free—a little book which throws much light on all these subjects.

Scorr & Bowns, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver eil—cil druggists everywhere do. \$1.

**High-Class Antique** AND Decorative Furniture. OLD

Gobelin Tap estries. 302 Fifth Av., 181 Oxford St., NEW-YORK.

epartment, in place of the late Justice J department, in place of the late Justice John R. Brady.
He was assigned by the other justices to write opinions in the cases of Boran agt. Tradesman's National Bank, Blake agt. Barnes, Shea agt. Old Dominiga Steamship Company, Caffe agt. Ottman, and Wall agt.
Jones, but he falled to write the opinions, and the General Term has ordered rearguments in these cases.
In the suit of Leo Goldmark against Minnie Hauk, involving the right to produce German opers at the Metropolitan Opera House, ex-Judge Dittenho counsel for the plaintiff, yesterday secured an order from Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Cham-bers, appointing Jared L. Rathbone, United States Consul at Paris, as commissioner, to take the testi-mony at Paris of Paul de Chondeus and Charles

The General Term of the Supreme Court yes anded down a decision denying the motion of John P.

handed down a decision deaying the motion of season.

Leo, ex-exptain of Company 1 or the 22d Regiment,
for a mandamus to compel Colonel John T. Camp to
restore his name to the roster of the regiment.

Joseph Scheider, a manufacture of tinware in Brooklyn, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court in this
city against Charles B. Rouss for \$100,000 for false
imprisonment. Rouss secured Schieder's arrest some
time ago, and after the examination before a police
justice Schieder was discharged. Then he broughs
tide suit.

this suit.

The judgment for the defendants in the suit.

The judgment for the defendants in the suit.

Frank S. Carpenter, as assignee of Steele Mack against A. M. Palmer and Sheridan shook for royal on the play "Rose Michel," was affirmed yesterday the General Term of the Supreme Court.

THE HIGH OFFICIALS SAT ON BOXES.

IT WAS THE LAST DAY OF THE BARGE OFFICE AS A LANDING PLACE FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The Barge Office was a scene of desolation yester-day. It was the last day of its official career as a landing place for immigrants, and most of the furni-ture of the place had been transferred to Ellis Island. So high officials sat on boxes, making up the fagend of vouchers and reports. Fortunately, it was not a heavy flay at the Barge Office as far as immigrants were concerned. The last batch of immigrants landed was from the steamship Wieman from Ham burg. There were 454 of them, and they went throug the landing with an entire unconsciousness

were people worthy of note.

Everything is arranged at Ellis Island now, so that to-day the landing of immigrants will be taken up and carried on with a smoothness which will not betray the fact of the removal. There have been landed at the Barge Office since the National authorities took charge of immigration matters 738,061 immigrants.
The first immigrant landed at the Barge Office was on
April 19, 1890. The Barge Office will now be used entirely by the customs inspectors. It was originally built as a place for the landing of cabin passengers.
This plan was found not to be feasible, and ultimately it became an immigrant depot. The facilities afforded by the building for the purposes of an immigrant station were insufficient. On Ellis Island there will

### FOR THE HOLLAND SOCIETY DINNER.

The coming Holland Society dinner, to be held as the theatre of the Manhattan Athletic Club on January in response to the toast "The Dutch Yeast in the English Cake" is to make public the result of extensive historical researches to prove that the best things in early American civilization were Dutch and things in early American civilization were Dutch and not English, and that the Pilgrim Fathers had received all of their liberty-loving aspirations from sources in the Netherlands. The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage will speak about "The Dutch Dominie"; President Austin Scott, of Rutgers College, on "The Dutchman as Teacher," and the Rev. Charles H. Hall, of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, is to tell how the Dutch saved New-York from being French.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING." The volume for 1892, which is the twenty-fourth nnual issue of the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping." published by the American Shipmasters' Association, is being delivered to its subscribers in its

usual handsome form of printing and binding. The "Record" contains reports and particulars of apward of 18,000 vessels of all classes and nationalities, together with rules for the construction and classi-fication of iron, steel and wooden vessels, rules for the construction and survey of steam machinery and bollers for vessels, provisions for introduction of elec-tric lighting and power apparatus on shipboard, and other valuable information of special importance to underwriters, and all firms or individua in shipping.

Its rules for the construction of iron and steel vecacls are indersed by the United States Navy Department, and the work is approved and indersed by the important Boards of Marine Underwriters in the United States, and is accepted throughout the world as a standard register and classification of shipping. Its publication office is at No. 57 William-st.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND.

The controversy between the Union Pacific Railway
Company and the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad
Company has been amicably arranged. The coupons
now due on the second mortgage income bonds of the
latter company will be paid on presentation. The details
of the settlement have not been secured, but a man wellinformed as to the situation, said yesterday: "The settlement is honerable to the Union Pacific and is
thoroughly fair and satisfactory to the St. Joseph and
Grand Island, and it will be of special advantage to the
junior sections of the St. Joseph, Kanass City and Omahs
Road, which is a part of the system." Road, which is a part of the system."

A YEAK'S WORK PN COINAGE. Philadelphia, Dec. 31.-During the year which is

Just drawing to a close there were coiled at the Philadelphia Mint over 92,005,000 pieces, with a valuation of over \$13,000,000. Owing to the discontinuance of the coinage of the silver dollar after July 1, the total is not as great as that of last year. Below is given the statement of the coinage of the year as sub-mitted to Superintendent Bosbyshell by Coiner Steel:

8,091,206 00 107,300 00 107,300 00 180,180 00 1,531,060 00 165,763 8,494,206 200,600 3,920,600 15,310,500 Total sliver. Five cents..... Cents 811,717 30 470,723 50 .63,906,700

01,312,441 00

347438